

# The Washington Times

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## JULY CIRCULATION

DAILY.  
Total gross, July, 1912, 1,371,353  
Average gross, July, 1912, 45,850  
Total net, July, 1912, 1,147,232  
Average net, July, 1912, 38,300  
SUNDAY.  
Total gross, July, 1912, 183,183  
Average gross, July, 1912, 5,910  
Total net, July, 1912, 152,757  
Average net, July, 1912, 4,765

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the net figures represent all returns eliminated, the number of copies of The Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.  
FRANK A. MUNSEY, Proprietor.  
District of Columbia, ss:  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of August, A. D. 1912.  
(Seal.) THOMAS C. WILLIS, Notary Public.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1912.

## MISMANAGEMENT OR THRIFT?

Mr. Hearst's charge that "various Democrats" got Standard Oil money in 1904 when taken in connection with the election returns of that year shows that those "various Democrats" were either very poor managers when it came to getting value received for their expenditures, or that they were very thrifty gentlemen who thought that money in the hand was better than Parker in the White House.

In order to keep down the profit and loss account of Democracy this year Mr. Hearst ought to let Prof. Wilson have a list of those "various Democrats" who handled the money in 1904.

## LET US HEAR FROM PARKER!

Mr. Hearst declares that various Democrats got Standard Oil money in 1904. Inasmuch as one, Alton B. Parker thinks Mr. Hearst's word is sufficient to back up Parker's statement that the Republican party got Standard Oil money in 1904, it is now up to Mr. Parker to do a little explaining in behalf of his own campaign committee.

Did he know that it, too, was in financial communication with Mr. Archbold at the time he was denouncing Roosevelt? If he did, then he does not come into court with clean hands. If he did not, then he can readily see how it was as easy for Mr. Roosevelt not to know all about whence the Republican finances as it was for him to be in ignorance of the Democratic finances.

It really begins to look as though the Democrats had shut the door on their own fingers in their haste to try to catch Mr. Roosevelt.

## AN UNFORTUNATE BASEBALL DECISION.

President Ban Johnson, of the American League, decides that Walter Johnson lost that ball game on Monday, when he went into the box in the seventh inning against St. Louis. The score stood a tie; St. Louis had men on first and second bases. At the close, Washington had lost.

This decision against Johnson makes it impossible for him further to compete for the world's pitching record. He had won sixteen consecutive games and the American League record; three more games would have equaled the world's record.

The charge now that Johnson lost that game may be technically justifiable; but it is unfortunate for the sport. It will not do to say that players have no business playing for records; any man as close to a world's record as Walter Johnson was, will want to win it if he is worth a fig to the game. To make him a victim of other men's misfortunes, to deprive him of his place in the hall of fame because he can't crawl out of another pitcher's hole without half a chance, is calculated to injure discipline, to dissipate enthusiasm, and to hurt the game.

## HIS THIRD START IN LIFE.

Councilman Burke's return to Philadelphia, to "start life over again," presents a new solution of an old and often very tragic problem. The great publicity given his case has been the means of drawing much sympathy to him and encouraging him to make another start, this time under more favorable auspices.

A great deal is said about people who "never got a show." But Burke's case proves how quickly the world gives sympathy to the man who is trying to climb up honestly. The press reflects this sympathy when it devotes so much of its energy, as it did in this instance, to presenting the facts so clearly. But it is doing the same thing every day, and always with the conviction that the public believes in fair play.

Burke's experience should be a lesson to others, more or less unfortunate, who have ability and ambition to do well, but who have come to the unhappy conclusion that everything is going against them.

## POOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is certainly having more than her share of tough luck. While Penrose is still making an exhibition of how far the State will suffer her official representatives to drop into political degeneracy, along comes William Berry, candidate for State treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and makes a display of how far a man can go politically insane and still be permitted at large.

At the meeting of the Lehigh county Democrats Saturday Mr. Berry devoted his time to exposing what he termed the gigantic conspiracy of the age—a plot between Taft and Roosevelt whereby Roosevelt is to run as a Progressive in order to split the Progressive vote with Wilson so that Taft may again be elected.

Mr. Berry's dictagraph broke down just before it recorded what Roosevelt was to get out of it.

## AN INVESTIGATION WORTH WHILE.

From the beginning of the Maderist revolt against Diaz, stories have persisted to the effect that Mexico's troubles were instigated largely by the conflict of rival exploiting interests. These stories have at times been startlingly detailed and specific. The

Standard Oil group has been charged with backing the Maderos, and, through purchase of vast properties of the family, financing their revolt. On the other hand it has been represented that the British Pearson interests, with their affiliations, supported the old regime.

The gossip of Washington has brought in many other interests and elements. One fanciful tale has had American railway financiers anxious to dominate the Mexican administration, in order to suppress the competition of the Tehuantepec railway. This story had trimmings, including the suggestion that the American rail kings thought they could suppress the serious competition of the Panama canal, but feared that if the troublesome Tehuantepec route were left independent, it would not only make trouble on its own account, but would complicate the problem of keeping the canal in subjection.

So it has been alleged that railroad and oil interests in this country, largely identical, were in effect fighting British railroad and oil interests, for the privilege of dominating Mexico. A noble stake it would be, indeed, for such a magnificent game.

That there are elements of truth in such stories is generally believed. The whole truth ought to be known, and the Senate has done a good work in naming a special committee to investigate. The whole facts will not be uncovered, but enough may come to light to warn this country.

Such warfare of exploiting interests inevitably looks toward the necessity of American control of Mexico; and that is something this country cannot afford under any circumstances to assume.

## THE DEPRESSING SESSION OF CONGRESS

Members of Congress, at the end of a long session that was not nearly so ineffectual of results as it now appears, are going to their homes more than ever impressed with the bigness of their duty and responsibility. The growth of government functions makes it certain that hereafter Congress will be in session something like fifteen or sixteen months of each two years; likely more rather than less.

The pressure of necessity will force the legislators to adapt their procedure more and more to the purpose of dispatching business. Nothing will do so much to encourage the Senate, for instance, to adopt a more business-like method, as the frequent repetition of long summer sessions. The policy of time-killing has helped smother measures while avoiding direct votes on them. The time is at hand when it will be impossible to do this. Bills will be dragged out into daylight and members will have to vote them up or down. It will be embarrassing, but good for the public service.

So thoroughly has the system of asphyxiating legislation been developed, that it may fairly be said the most important laws secured at this recent session came as riders to appropriation bills. The appropriations must pass; because they must pass, they afford a series of vehicles on which it is possible to attach legislation and get it carried through. It is not an ideal way to legislate, but in many cases it is a deal better than none. It lends itself to jobbery, to secrecy, to dangerous haste and undue consideration; and in time it must force Congress to deal more frankly and openly with legislation.

The session just ended passed a Panama canal bill which, including the riders that add greatly to the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce laws, will prove a most useful measure. It will be further developed and perfected; but it contains some very useful provisions that, once in the law, are unlikely ever to be taken out.

Labor legislation made great progress, largely because a Presidential campaign was pending. The bill applying the eight-hour rule to Government contracts, etc., passed. The Industrial Commission bill, looking to an investigation that should be fruitful of much good, did likewise, as did the Children's Bureau bill.

The anti-injunction measure passed the House, but was not acted upon in the Senate. With the Presidential campaign out of the way, the most insistent pressure for its passage will be removed when Congress comes back to town, and it may be expected that every effort will be made to smother it indefinitely. On the other hand there is reason to believe that the measure for creation of the Department of Labor will become law before this Congress goes out of existence. It has passed the House and is pending in the Senate.

Politics interfered with much of accomplishment. A vast amount of real work was done without tangible results. Thus, the tariff measures which at the last brought agreement between a Democratic House and a Republican Senate were vetoed by the President. The tariff board is to go out of existence.

A parcels post has been created whose efficacy and practicability must be determined by experience. With, however, the authorization for making readjustments of rates to fit them to the possibilities of the traffic, it seems probable that the measure, administered sympathetically, will bring excellent results and mark a real start toward the creation of a most desirable public facility.

The investigations conducted by committees of the House have not been shining successes in point either of digging out scandals that the opposition party hoped to find or in affording suggestions of value to the framers of constructive legislation. There was too much of the inevitable political cast to all of them.

Vast discourse was devoted, first and last, to the Democratic purpose of reducing Government expenses; but the totals show that it is a billion-dollar session with plenty to spare, and that appropriations total only seven million dollars less than those of the previous session. The apparent economy, moreover, is secured by dint of putting off things that will have to be paid for later.

The Senate succeeded in ridding itself of Lorimer, which took a good deal of time and effort. Also, it started on an inquiry into Penrose et al. These are good and useful things to do, but they are not legislation. They are only delayed inauguration of very necessary sanitary measures that ought to have been established long ago.

# DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES



## Army and Navy

First Lieutenant ROBERT P. HARRIS, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., to his regiment.  
First Lieutenant WILLIAM V. CARTER, Sixth Cavalry, will report to the adjutant of the army for instructions as executive officer.  
First Lieutenant CHARLES A. HUNT, Seventh Infantry, now at Nashua, N. H., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

### NAVY.

Commander N. A. McCULLY, detached War College, to command Mayflower.  
Lieutenant Commander EDWARD WOODS, detached South Dakota, to Cleveland as executive officer.  
Lieutenant O. C. DOWLING, detached Dixie, to Ohio as ordnance officer.  
Lieutenant F. C. MARTIN, detached Ohio upon completion of target practice, to Michigan as ordnance officer.  
Lieutenant (junior grade) F. D. PRYOR, detached South Dakota, to Cleveland.  
Lieutenant (junior grade) E. W. TODD, detached South Dakota, to Cleveland.  
Ensign W. E. BROWN, detached South Dakota, to Cleveland.  
Ensign J. B. WILL, detached South Dakota, to Cleveland.  
Ensign O. C. GRENE, detached South Dakota, to Cleveland.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon I. F. COHN, detached Washington, to Des Moines.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. V. VALZ, detached South Dakota, to Cleveland.  
Assistant Paymaster S. E. DICKINSON, detached Alert, to Cleveland.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Colonel C. H. LAUGHMEYER (Adjutant and Inspector), detached charge Pacific Inspection District, United States Marine Corps, upon reporting of relief, to duty at headquarters, United States Marine Corps.  
Lieutenant Colonel H. C. HAINES (A. and I.), detached headquarters, United States Marine Corps, October 1, 1912, assume charge Pacific Inspection District, United States Marine Corps, San Francisco, Cal.

### MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Abarenda at Chingwangton, New Jersey at Southern Drill Grounds, Mayflower at Gloucester, Dolphin at Newport, Massachusetts at Solomon's Island.  
Sailed—Connecticut from New York for Hampton Roads, Syph from Washington for New York.

### Georgia Convention.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 28.—The Democratic State convention of Georgia assembled here today to ratify the results of the recent State primary and to frame a party platform.

## What's on the Program in Washington Today

Masonic—Harmony, No. 17, F. C. Royal Arch—School of Instruction. Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, N. B. Federal, No. 20; Friendship, No. 12. Encampment—Columbia, No. 1.  
Protected Home Circle—Georgetown, No. 69.  
Red Men, Degree of Pocahontas—Waneta Council, No. 6.

Amusements.  
Chase's—Zelda Sears and other vaudeville.  
Polly's—"Little Johnny Jones," 2:15 p. m.; 8:15 p. m.  
Columbia—"The Wolf," 8:20 p. m.  
Gayety—"Girls of the Gay White Way," 2:15 p. m.; 8:15 p. m.  
Academy—"Freckles."  
Lycium—"Miner's Americans," 2:15 p. m.; 8:15 p. m.  
Casino—Vaudeville.  
Bonnie—Vaudeville.  
Glen Echo—Vaudeville.  
Chevy Chase Lake—Concert by Marine Band and dancing.

## Seen and Heard

Prior to the Democratic convention held at Baltimore, Joseph Kendig, the well-known mule dealer, was in the West buying mules. In the home of Champ Clark he discovered among others a very fine and attractive spotted mule. Mr. Kendig fell in love with the spotted mule, and made strong efforts to purchase it. The mule could not be bought at any price as there was an agreement between the owner and a personal friend of Speaker Clark that if the Speaker was nominated for the Presidency, the mule was to be sent to him to ride in the procession. Fate decreed it otherwise, and the mule remained in Missouri. Recently Mr. Kendig made another visit West, and still having the spotted mule in his mind, he called to see the owner and, as the option was broken, Mr. Kendig purchased the mule and along with others landed in York a few weeks ago, where J. Edward Chapman, also a lover of good mules determined that this mule should see Washington, and the mule is now among his stock of sixty mules, and may be seen any day hauling coal through the city.

Few river men about Washington enjoy the remarkable record for service that Capt. John H. Turner, of the steamer Charles Macalester, does. For twenty-three years Captain Turner has been making not less than three round trips a day to various places down the river, and sometimes as many as four, the number altogether depending upon the crowds that had to be handled.

He went to the Charles Macalester in 1890 as a deckhand. After three years in this capacity he was made a quartermaster or wheelman, serving three years at this. Then he was made pilot and for fifteen years in this capacity carried the Charles Macalester up and down the river on safe voyages. Then he was made captain, and for the past six years has been boss of the ship.

But Captain Turner's twenty-three years on the Charles Macalester has not been all of his seaman experience. For three years he ran a sail vessel from the lower part of the Potomac river up to Baltimore. Then for two years he was superintendent of the lighthouse at Upper Cedar Point, on the Potomac.

In all his years his boat has never met with serious injury, and he always has landed his passengers safely.

"I am proud of my record," says Captain Turner.

And now there's a vague rumor—as though all rumors were not vague—that the Iturbides are going to be placed again on the throne of Mexico, and Washington society is agog over the idea.

For Washington is headquarters of the Iturbide family, which occupies the same relation to Mexico that the Napoleon, or the Bourbon families do to France, always hoping that some turn of the wheel of fortune—a "revolution," in short—may bring them into power again.

Augustin d'Iturbide, the heir of the throne, according to the claims of the family, is related to some of the oldest families of aristocratic Georgetown, his mother having been a Georgetown belle. He, himself, is at present occupying a professorial chair at Georgetown University, but it is well known that he is not averse to attempting the role of Maximilian, hoping, doubtless, that there will spring up no Juarez to blight his imperial hopes.

It is said that the Orozco faction, despairing of winning along the present lines, have been brooding over a "back from Elba" scheme for the Iturbide family, which, if it hatches anything promising, will put another college professor in the arena as a candidate for ruler of a great nation. Vive Georgetown and Princeton!

"About this time every four years, there wakes from its quadrennial sleep and goes forth, seeking whom it may ensnare, a hoary witticism, based on one of the nation's political idiosyncrasy—well, 'kinks,' 'I'll do.' Thus spoke James Francis Burke, Washington's walking gazetteer on all matters political. And as his mental vision grew reminiscent, he continued:

"This aforesaid joke, secreted itself in the mind of some wag, sends him forth to meet an enthusiast of some Presidential aspirant. Working up the enthusiast to a white heat by slurs upon his favorite, the wag finally puts forth a dummy, thus:

"I'll wager you there's a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants in the country, where not a single vote will be cast for your man." Then he winks at a confederate, who whispers the word 'electors' into the ear of the victim.

"Ho, ho," merrily chortles the victim, thinking the wag would catch him on the point that a voter only votes for electors, and not directly for a Presidential candidate. 'I'll take you up. I'll wager that there's no city of that size in which my candidate will not have votes cast for his electors.'

"Done!" cries the wag, and the wager is put up. Then the quadrennial joke comes forth. What? Why, Washington city, of course."

## Mail Bag

The Warrant of Truth Is All That The Times Has.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:  
What warrant has The Times for the statement that the Works-Jones bill is "generally demanded" by the people of this District? It is true a number of ministers of churches have advocated its passage, and they undoubtedly represent a majority of their congregations, but, on the other hand, one of the largest, if not the largest, Christian denominations has taken no part in the matter. Two of its ministers actually opposed the bill before the committee, and were promptly browbeaten and insulted by the presiding Senator. The Commissioners oppose it. One would suppose that the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade could speak for the business interest. They are supposed to have the welfare of the community at heart, but they were dumb. Some time ago some one was quoted by The Times as saying that if the matter were put to a vote the bill would be indorsed by a large majority. He had absolutely no figures to base the guess on. A society of young people worked actively for the bill, nearly all under age. More men of voting age drink at bars every one day in the week than there are members in that society. As for the daily press in Washington, The Times stood alone. The Washington people who uphold Senator Works and Mayor Gaylor in their statement that Washington is a sink of iniquity and vice have the pleasure of alleging their own nest, but they do not represent the majority.  
AN OLD-TIME RESIDENT.

## Here's a Book

It is very plainly evident that the book called "Swimming Scientifically Taught," by Prof. Frank Eugen Dalton, is the work of one who not only "knows" but "does," and the result is just what Prof. Dalton embodies in the subtitle, "A Practical Manual for Young and Old." The author received his instruction from his father, the late Capt. Davis Dalton, who, it will be remembered, swam the English Channel on August 16 and 17, 1860.  
Like all experienced swimmers who write on this subject, Prof. Dalton finds it difficult at times to express himself clearly. For this reason, the book is so instructive that it is hard to analyze them in terms comprehensive to a stranger to the art. The book is a series of more use to the instructor than to the novice, the many practical hints for teaching being invaluable. A short chapter in part 1 is devoted to a brief and candid discussion of the advisability of learning by book which the reader can safely take in all good faith. Part 2 is an analysis of the different kinds of strokes, and it is this section which is of real value to the beginner. Few people learn the floating, diving, and trick swimming to which part 3 is given, but the descriptions are not so scientific as to be uninteresting to the average swimmer. Water polo is given a very lucid explanation in part 4, and part 5 dwells upon different methods of resuscitation and life-saving.  
Although in other respects a comprehensive little volume, and very interesting, Prof. Dalton has treated too lightly, or rather too briefly, the importance of the physical condition in relation to swimming. A paragraph is given over to when, how long, and under what conditions to enter the water—a most important matter. There are numerous illustrations, both in pen-and-ink sketches and photographs, which are very helpful. Funk & Wagnall Company are the publishers.

## Policeman Sued for \$10,000 on Cruelty Charge

Policeman John E. Conrad, of the Sixth precinct, has been sued in the District Supreme Court for \$10,000 damages by Ransom M. Williams, through Charles W. Edwards, who alleges that the officer struck the young man on the head with his club.  
It is set forth in the petition that in a twenty-one-year-old colored boy, in Coast alley on August 22 last and used under violence Attorney John U. Gardiner represents the plaintiff.